

(19)日本国特許庁 (J P)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平11-206100

(43)公開日 平成11年(1999) 7月30日

(51)Int.Cl.⁶

識別記号

F I

H 0 2 K 41/03
41/02

H 0 2 K 41/03
41/02

A
A

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 6 F D (全 7 頁)

(21)出願番号 特願平10-14957

(22)出願日 平成10年(1998) 1月 9日

(71)出願人 000006622

株式会社安川電機

福岡県北九州市八幡西区黒崎城石 2 番 1 号

(72)発明者 鹿山 透

福岡県北九州市八幡西区黒崎城石 2 番 1 号

株式会社安川電機内

(72)発明者 宮本 恭祐

福岡県北九州市八幡西区黒崎城石 2 番 1 号

株式会社安川電機内

(72)発明者 筒井 幸雄

福岡県北九州市八幡西区黒崎城石 2 番 1 号

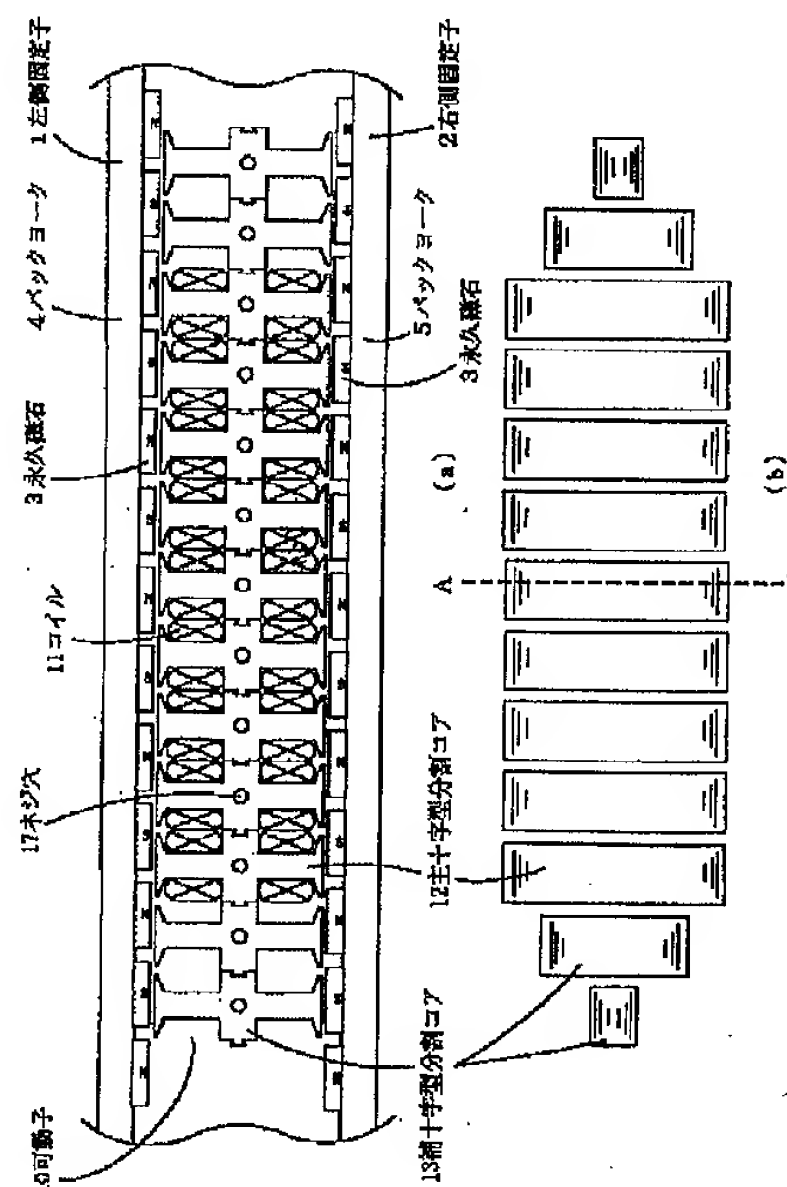
株式会社安川電機内

(54)【発明の名称】 リニアモータ

(57)【要約】

【課題】 コストを上げることなくコギング力と発熱を減らしてリニアモータの性能を向上する。

【解決手段】 対向する永久磁石列を持つ固定子の間を可動子が走行するリニアモータにおいて、可動子 10 を、コイル 11 を巻回した主分割コア 12 とコイルを巻回さない補分割コア 13 を機械的に結合して構成し、補分割コア 13 を主分割コア 12 と同じか又は類似の形状の磁性鋼板を積層して形成する。そして主分割コア 12 に近いところから遠ざかるにしたがって積厚を順に小さくする。磁性鋼板の形状は十字型と T 字型と I 字型の何れかとし、補分割コア 13 の長さの合計 $\leq (2 \times \text{極ピッチ})$ となるようにする。補分割コア 13 をソリッドの鉄心 63 とするとき、側面から見た形状を山形五角形とし、山形の高さ $\leq (2 \times \text{極ピッチ})$ 、とする。主分割コア 12 の個数を 3 の倍数とする。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】平行な2個のバックヨークの内側に対向する永久磁石が固着され、該永久磁石を移動方向に沿って順次異極となるよう前記2個のバックヨークにそれぞれ複数個配置された固定子と、

磁性鋼板を積み重ねて形成されコイルが巻回された複数個の分割コアを移動方向に並べて機械的に結合するとともに、前記分割コアの側面が前記永久磁石と対面するように前記固定子の中央に配置されて移動方向に移動可能に支持された可動子と、からなるリニアモータにおいて、

前記可動子は、コイルが巻回された複数の主分割コアと、コイルが巻回されてなく前記主分割コアの両端に配置された補分割コアからなり、前記補分割コアが前記主分割コアと同じか又は類似した形状の磁性鋼板を積層して形成されているとともに、前記主分割コアに近いところから遠ざかるにしたがって前記補分割コアの積厚が順に小さくなっていることを特徴とするリニアモータ。

【請求項2】前記磁性鋼板の形状が十字型とT字型とI字型の何れかであることを特徴とする請求項1記載のリニアモータ。

【請求項3】前記補分割コアの長さ個数は、補分割コアの長さの合計 $\leq (2 \times \text{極ピッチ})$ となるように設定されていることを特徴とする請求項1または2記載のリニアモータ。

【請求項4】平行な2個のバックヨークの内側に対向する永久磁石が固着され、該永久磁石を移動方向に沿って順次異極となるよう前記2個のバックヨークにそれぞれ複数個配置された固定子と、

磁性鋼板を積み重ねて形成されコイルが巻回された複数個の分割コアを移動方向に並べて機械的に結合するとともに、前記分割コアの側面が前記永久磁石と対面するように前記固定子の中央に配置されて移動方向に移動可能に支持された可動子と、からなるリニアモータにおいて、

前記可動子は、十字型の磁性鋼板を積層して形成したあとコイルが巻回された複数の主分割コアと、コイルが巻回されてなく前記主分割コアの両端に配置された鉄心からなり、側面から見た該鉄心の形状が五角形で山形をしていることを特徴とするリニアモータ。

【請求項5】五角形の山形のところは山の高さ $\leq (2 \times \text{極ピッチ})$ という関係となるよう形成されていることを特徴とする請求項4記載のリニアモータ。

【請求項6】主分割コアの個数が3の倍数であることを特徴とする請求項1ないし5の何れかのリニアモータ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、工作機テーブルの送りなどに用いられるリニアモータに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来のリニアモータには、本出願人がすでに出願した特願平9-82133号、特願平9-143016号に開示されているように、2個の固定子に対向し、その間を可動子が移動するというものがある。これらのリニアモータの可動子の構造は、予め分割コアにコイルを巻回した後、分割コア同士を連結したものとなっているため、スロット内の巻線占積率が高く、発熱の小さいことが特徴となっている。また、他の従来のリニアモータには、特開昭64-47260号に開示されているようなものがあり、可動子である電機子の鉄心を斜めに切り欠いてコギング力を低減するという効果が得られている。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、これらの従来技術には次のような問題があった。すなわち、本出願人が出願した特願平9-82133号、特願平9-143016号記載のリニアモータには、テーブル取り付け時のちょっとした不手際で可動子が傾き、左右ギャップにアンバランスが生じると、大きなコギング力が発生するという問題があった。さらに可動子両端の鉄心があるところと無いところではパーミアンスが大きく異なるので、これもコギング力を大きくする原因となり問題となっていた。また、特開昭64-47260号記載のリニアモータには、電機子の鉄心を磁性鋼板を積み重ねて形成する時、コギング力を低減するには形状の違うものを数種類用意しなければならず、積み重ね方も複雑となり、コスト高となっていた。さらにこのような一体の電機子コアではスロット内の巻線の占積率が小さく、大きな推力を必要とするときは発熱が大きくなった。

【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記問題を解決するため、請求項1記載の本発明は、平行な2個のバックヨークの内側に対向する永久磁石が固着され、該永久磁石を移動方向に沿って順次異極となるよう前記2個のバックヨークにそれぞれ複数個配置された固定子と、磁性鋼板を積み重ねて形成されコイルが巻回された複数個の分割コアを移動方向に並べて機械的に結合するとともに、前記分割コアの側面が前記永久磁石と対面するように前記固定子の中央に配置されて移動方向に移動可能に支持された可動子と、からなるリニアモータにおいて、前記可動子は、コイルが巻回された複数の主分割コアと、コイルが巻回されてなく前記主分割コアの両端に配置された補分割コアからなり、前記補分割コアが前記主分割コアと同じか又は類似した形状の磁性鋼板を積層して形成されているとともに、前記主分割コアに近いところから遠ざかるにしたがって前記補分割コアの積厚が順に小さくなっていることを特徴としている。請求項2に記載の発明は、前記磁性鋼板の形状が十字型とT字型とI字型の何れかであることを特徴としており、請求項3に記載の

発明は前記補分割コアの長さ個数は、補分割コアの長さの合計 $\leq (2 \times \text{極ピッチ})$ となるように設定されていることを特徴としている。

【0005】また請求項4に記載の発明は、平行な2個のバックヨークの内側に対向する永久磁石が固着され、該永久磁石を移動方向に沿って順次異極となるよう前記2個のバックヨークにそれぞれ複数個配置された固定子と、磁性鋼板を積み重ねて形成されコイルが巻回された複数個の分割コアを移動方向に並べて機械的に結合するとともに、前記分割コアの側面が前記永久磁石と対面するように前記固定子の中央に配置されて移動方向に移動可能に支持された可動子と、からなるリニアモータにおいて、前記可動子は、十字型の磁性鋼板を積層して形成したあとコイルが巻回された複数の主分割コアと、コイルが巻回されてなく前記主分割コアの両端に配置された鉄心からなり、側面から見た該鉄心の形状が五角形で山形をしていることを特徴としており、請求項5に記載の発明は、五角形の山形のところが、山の高さ $\leq (2 \times \text{極ピッチ})$ という関係となるよう形成されていることを特徴とし、請求項6に記載の発明は、主分割コアの個数が3の倍数であることを特徴としている。上記の各手段により、可動子の両端の分割コアが永久磁石に対して階段状に並ぶのでコギング力を低減することができるのである。このように上記手段を用いてコギング力を低減するときは、分割コアを形成するときに同一形状の磁性鋼板の枚数(積厚)を変えるだけでよい、あるいは僅かの形状数の磁性鋼板の枚数(積厚)を変えるだけでよいので、加工工数を増やすことなくコギング力を小さくできる幅を自由に選択することができるのである。また、磁性鋼板を積層した可動子の両端の分割コアに代えて、斜めに切り欠いた鉄心を取り付けることによって、加工工数を抑えつつ、極ピッチで発生するコギング力を完全に消すことができるのである。

【0006】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を図に基づいて説明する。図1は本発明の第1実施例のリニアモータの図面であり、(a)は上から見た要部断面図、(b)は可動子の横側端面の図である。図4(a)は図1(b)のA-A'面の要部断面図である。そしてこのリニアモータは8ポール9スロットを基本構成としている。図1において、4、5はバックヨークであり、磁極が交互になるよう複数の永久磁石3が並べて固着されている。永久磁石3を固着したバックヨーク4は左側固定子1をなし、永久磁石3を固着したバックヨーク5は右側固定子2をなし、2つの固定子の対向する永久磁石3が同極となるよう配置されている。13は十字型の磁性鋼板を積層して形成した補十字型分割コアであり、12は補十字型分割コア13と同じ磁性鋼板を積層して形成した後、コイル11を巻回した主十字型分割コアである。9個の主十字型分割コア12と4個の補十字型分割

コアは互いに勘合する凹凸部によって機械的に固定されており、補十字型分割コア13は主十字型分割コア12から離れるにつれ磁性鋼板の積厚が小さくなっている。主十字型分割コア12と補十字型分割コア13は上下に可動子上部材14と可動子下部材15で挟まれており、主十字型分割コア12と補十字型分割コア13の中央に設けたネジ穴17を貫通するボルト16で互いに剛に固定され、可動子10をなしている。可動子上部材14には図示しない負荷が固定されるとともに、可動子10が図示しないガイドによって支持され、主十字型分割コア12及び補十字型分割コア13の両横側端面と2つの固定子1、2の永久磁石3との間の空隙が一定に保たれ、可動子10が固定子1、2に対して長手方向に移動可能となっている。

【0007】図2は本発明の第2実施例のリニアモータの図面であり、(a)は上から見た要部断面図、(b)は可動子の横側端面の図である。図4(b)は図2

(b)のA-A'面の要部断面図である。そしてこのリニアモータも8ポール9スロットを基本構成としている。この実施例が前記第1実施例と異なるのは、主分割コア12と補分割コア13を、T字型の磁性鋼板を使って形成した主T字型分割コア22と補T字型分割コア23に置き換えたことと、それに伴うコイルの巻回の仕方にあり、その他については第1実施例と同じである。図3は本発明の第3実施例のリニアモータの図面であり、(a)は上から見た要部断面図、(b)は可動子の横側端面の図である。図4(c)は図3(b)のA-A'面の要部断面図である。そしてこのリニアモータも8ポール9スロットを基本構成としている。この実施例が前記第1及び第2実施例と異なるのは、可動子10の主分割コア12、22と補分割コア13、23を、I字型の磁性鋼板を使って形成した主I字型分割コア32と補I字型分割コア33に置き換えたことと、2つの固定子の対向する永久磁石3を異極となるように配置したこと、さらに主I字型分割コア32に合わせたコイルの巻回の仕方にあり、その他については第1及び第2実施例と同じである。

【0008】図5は本発明の第4実施例のリニアモータの図面であり、(a)は上から見た要部断面図、(b)は可動子の横側端面の図である。この実施例が前記第1実施例と異なるのは、可動子10の補十字型分割コア53を主十字型分割コア52よりも長さを短かくして点にあり、その他については第1実施例と同じである。以上の4つの実施例において、主分割コア12、22、32、42の前後に設けた補分割コア13、23、33、43の長さ個数は

補分割コアの長さの合計 $\leq (2 \times \text{極ピッチ})$

となるよう設定されている。図6は本発明の第5実施例のリニアモータの図面であり、(a)は上から見た要部断面図、(b)は可動子の横側端面の図である。この実

施例が前記第1実施例と異なるのは、可動子10の補十字型分割コア13に代えて、斜めに切欠いた鉄心14を設け、その側面の形状を山形をした五角形とした点にある。そして五角形の山形のところは

山の高さ $\leq (2 \times \text{極ピッチ})$

という関係となるよう形成されている。前記の幾つかの実施例では主分割コアの個数を9として説明したが、であるため、3の倍数になっていればよく、9に限定されるものではない。前記の各実施例によると、可動子の長手方向両端の補分割コアが永久磁石3に対して階段状に並ぶので、コギング力を低減することができるのである。実施例1ないし3の場合は、分割コアを形成するときに主分割コアと同一形状の磁性鋼板を用いて枚数(積厚)を変えるだけでよいので、加工工数を増やすことなくコギング力を小さくすることができる。実施例4の場合は、主分割コアとは別に準備する異なる形状の補分割コアは1種類のみでよく、その枚数(積厚)を変えるだけで補分割コアを構成できて、同じく加工工数をむやみに増やすことなくコギング力を小さくすることができる。このように、分割コアの形状や配置などに応じて必要な積厚にするのは容易なことであり、工数を増やすことなく設計の自由度を高められるのである。

【0009】

【発明の効果】以上述べたように、本発明によれば、可動子10の長手方向の両端付近では、主分割コアから両端に向うにつれて永久磁石3に対面する鉄心の面積が減少しているため、リニアモータのコギング力が小さくなるのである。また、可動子10の両端部の補分割コアを製作するとき、実施例1ないし3については可動子の中央の分割コアと同じ形状の磁性鋼板の枚数(積厚)を変

力を小さくすることができ、また積厚を自由に設定することができるので設計変更が容易であるという利点を有している。さらに、可動子の鉄心を分割コアで構成した実施例では、スロット内の巻線占積率が高く、発熱が小さく抑えられるという利点も持っている。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1実施例のリニアモータの構造図

【図2】本発明の第2実施例のリニアモータの構造図

【図3】本発明の第3実施例のリニアモータの構造図

【図4】第1ないし第3実施例のリニアモータの要部断面図

【図5】本発明の第4実施例のリニアモータの構造図

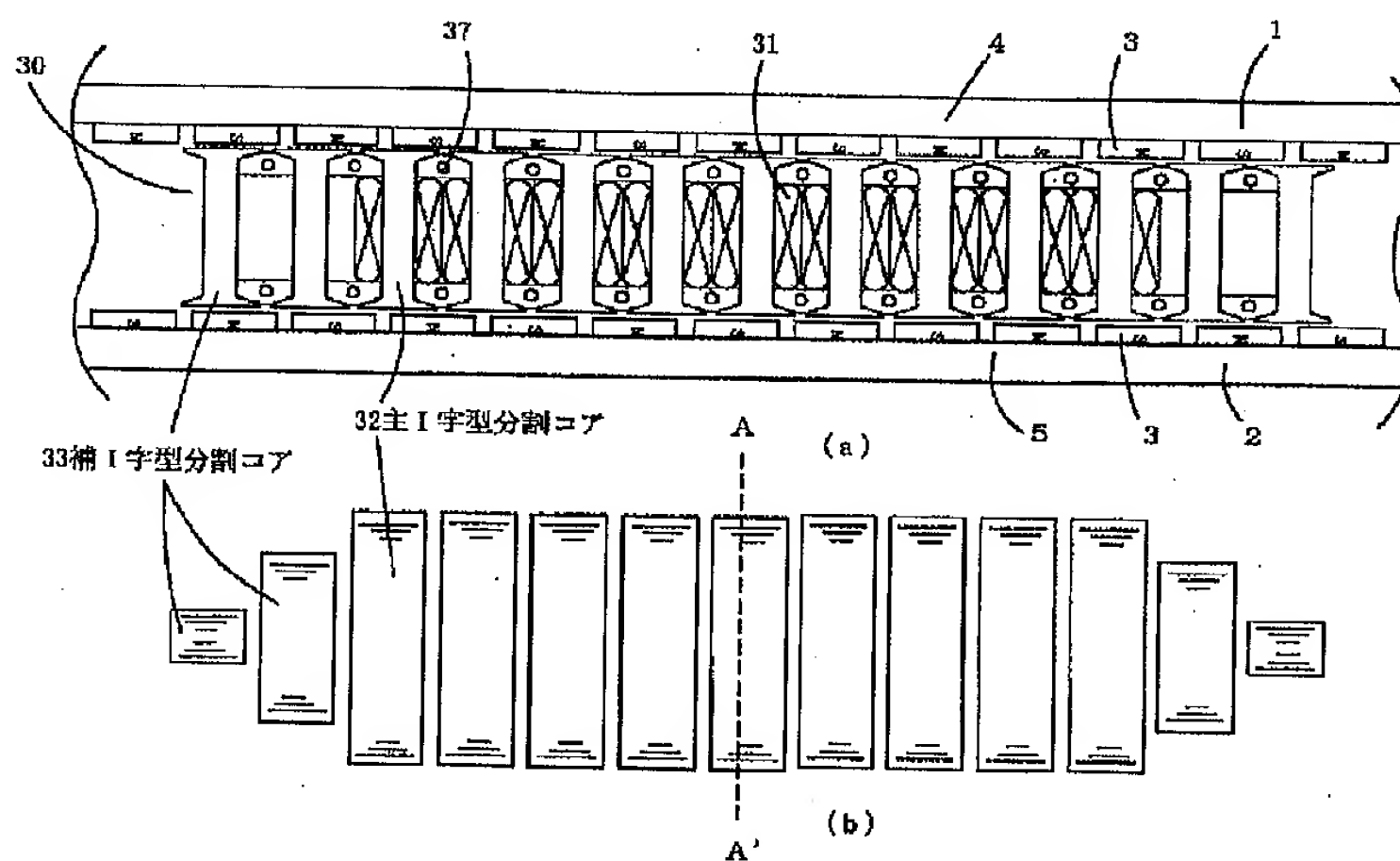
【図6】本発明の第5実施例のリニアモータの構造図

【符号の説明】

- 1 左側固定子
- 2 右側固定子
- 3 永久磁石
- 4、5 バックヨーク
- 10、20、30、50、60 可動子
- 11、21、31、51、61 コイル
- 12、52、62 主十字型分割コア
- 13、53 補十字型分割コア
- 17、27、37、57、67 ネジ穴
- 14、24、34 可動子上部材
- 15、25、35 可動子下部材
- 16、26、36 ボルト
- 22 主T字型分割コア
- 23 補T字型分割コア
- 32 主I字型分割コア
- 33 補I字型分割コア
- 63 斜めに切欠いた鉄心

Figure 1 consists of two parts: (a) and (b). Part (a) is a plan view of a magnetic tape head assembly. It shows a series of magnetic heads (21) arranged in a row. A central core (22) is located between the heads. The assembly is mounted on a base (20). Labels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 27 point to various components. Part (b) is a cross-sectional view of the assembly along line A-A'. It shows the vertical arrangement of the heads (21) and the core (22). Labels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 23 point to various components. The label '23 補T字型分割コア' (23 supplementary T-shaped divided core) is shown with arrows pointing to the core (22) in both (a) and (b).

【図3】



【図4】

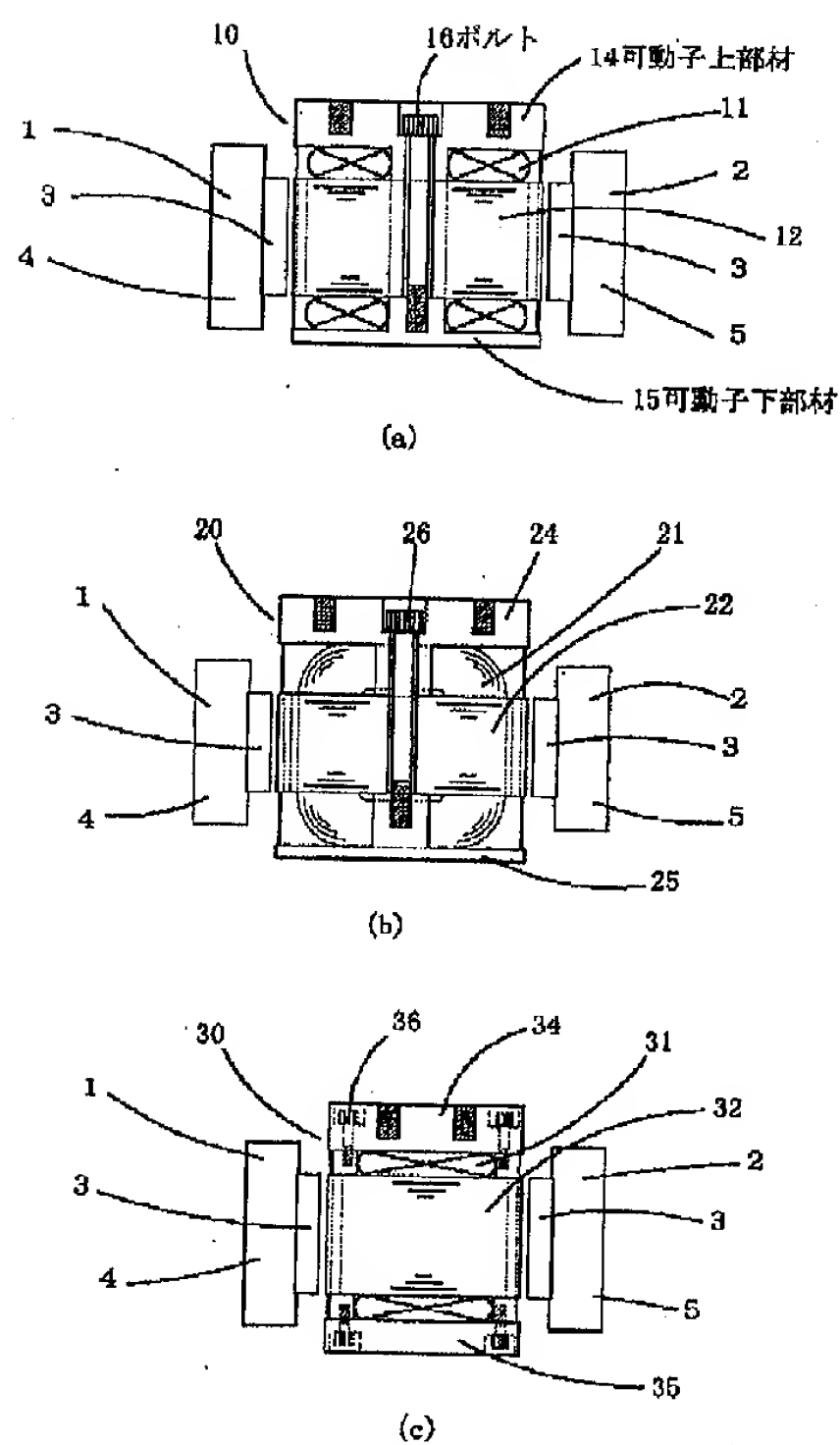


Figure 1 consists of two parts: (a) and (b). Part (a) is a plan view of a magnetic tape head assembly. It shows a series of magnetic heads (51) and cross-shaped division cores (52, 53) mounted on a tape (1). The heads are arranged in a row, and the division cores are positioned between them. The tape is labeled with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60. Part (b) is a detailed view of the cross-shaped division cores (52, 53) showing their internal structure and mounting. The cores are labeled 52 and 53. The mounting structure is labeled 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

Figure 1 consists of two schematic diagrams, (a) and (b), illustrating a magnetic core assembly.

Diagram (a) is a top-down view of the assembly. It shows a central array of 12 cross-shaped magnetic cores (62) connected by a horizontal bus (61) and a vertical bus (63). The assembly is housed in a frame (1) with a cover (2) and a base (3). A label '60' points to the left side of the frame. Other labels include 87, 61, 4, 3, 1, 5, and 2.

Diagram (b) is a side view of the assembly, showing the cross-section of the cores and the bus structure. It features a series of vertical rectangular blocks representing the cores, with a central horizontal line indicating the bus. The entire structure is flanked by two large, angled blocks representing the frame or housing.

CLIPPEDIMAGE= JP411206100A

PAT-NO: JP411206100A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 11206100 A

TITLE: LINEAR MOTOR

PUBN-DATE: July 30, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

SHIKAYAMA, TORU

N/A

MIYAMOTO, TADAHIRO

N/A

TSUTSUI, YUKIO

N/A

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

YASKAWA ELECTRIC CORP

N/A

APPL-NO: JP10014957

APPL-DATE: January 9, 1998

INT-CL (IPC): H02K041/03;H02K041/02

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce the cogging force and heat generation of a linear motor and improve the performance of the linear motor without increasing the cost.

SOLUTION: A linear motor is composed of stators, which have respective permanent magnet rows facing each other and mover

which runs between the
stators. A mover 10 is constituted of main
division cores 12, on which coils
11 are wound and auxiliary division cores 13 on
which coils are not wound and
the auxiliary division cores are formed of layered
magnetic steel plates which
have identical shapes or shapes similar to the
layered magnetic steel plates of
which the main division cores 12 are composed. The
layering thicknesses of the
auxiliary division cores 13 are successively
reduced, the farther away they are
from the main division cores 12. The shape of the
magnetic steel plate is made
into one of cross-shape, T-shape or I-shape. The
sum of the lengths of the
auxiliary division cores 13 satisfies the
inequality: the sum

COPYRIGHT: (C)1999,JPO

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the linear motor characterized by providing the following the aforementioned needle It consists of two or more main division cores around which the coil was wound, and a ***** core which the coil was not wound and has been arranged to the ends of the aforementioned main division core. or [that the aforementioned assistant division core is the same as the aforementioned main division core] -- or the linear motor characterized by the thing which keep away from the place near the aforementioned main division core, and which it is alike, and it follows and **** of the aforementioned assistant division core is small in order while carrying out the laminating of the magnetic steel board of a similar configuration and being formed The stator arranged at the aforementioned two back yoke, respectively so that the permanent magnet which counters inside an parallel two back yoke may fix and it may become a unlike pole one by one along the move direction about this permanent magnet. [two or more] The needle which has been arranged in the center of the aforementioned stator and was supported possible [movement in the move direction] so that the side of the aforementioned division core might meet the aforementioned permanent magnet while putting in order two or more division cores around which the magnetic steel board was accumulated, it was formed in, and the coil was wound in the move direction and joining together mechanically.

[Claim 2] The linear motor according to claim 1 characterized by the configuration of the aforementioned magnetic steel board being in any of a cross-joint type, a T character type, and an I character type.

[Claim 3] The length and the number of the aforementioned assistant division core are sum total [of the length of a ***** core] $\leq (2 \times \text{very pitch})$.

The linear motor according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by being set up so that it may become.

[Claim 4] It is the linear motor characterized by for the configuration of this iron core that consisted of two or more main division cores around which the coil was wound, and an iron core which the coil was not wound and has been arranged to the ends of the aforementioned main division core after the aforementioned needle's having carried out the laminating of the cross-joint type magnetic steel board in the linear motor characterized by

providing the following and forming, and was seen from the side to carry out Yamagata by five square shapes. The stator arranged at the aforementioned two back yoke, respectively so that the permanent magnet which counters inside an parallel two back yoke may fix and it may become a unlike pole one by one along the move direction about this permanent magnet. [two or more] The needle which has been arranged in the center of the aforementioned stator and was supported possible [movement in the move direction] so that the side of the aforementioned division core might meet the aforementioned permanent magnet while putting in order two or more division cores around which the magnetic steel board was accumulated, it was formed in, and the coil was wound in the move direction and joining together mechanically.

[Claim 5] The place in Yamagata, five square shapes, is height-of-thread $\leq (2 \times \text{very pitch})$.

The linear motor according to claim 4 characterized by being formed so that it may become the relation to say.

[Claim 6] The claim 1 characterized by the number of the main division core being a multiple of 3, or which 5 linear motors.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the linear motor used for delivery of a machining machine table etc.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Two stators counter the conventional linear motor and there is a thing that a needle moves the meantime in it as indicated by Japanese Patent Application No. No. 82133 [nine to] and Japanese Patent Application No. No. 143016 [nine to] for which these people already applied. Since the structure of the needle of these linear motors is what connected division cores after winding a coil around a division core beforehand, it has been the feature that the coil space factor within a slot is high, and generation of heat is small. Moreover, there are some which are indicated by JP,64-47260,A in other conventional linear motors, and the effect of cutting aslant the iron core of the armature which is a needle, lacking it, and reducing the cogging force is acquired.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, there were the following problems in such conventional technology. That is, when it was unskillful, the needle inclined and imbalance arose about the right-and-left gap, there was a little problem at the time of table installation that the big cogging force occurred in a linear motor Japanese Patent Application No. No. 82133 [nine to] for which these people applied, and given in Japanese Patent Application No. No. 143016 [nine to]. In the place which furthermore has the iron core of needle ends, and the place which is not, since permeances differed greatly, this also became the cause which enlarges the cogging force and had become a problem. Moreover, when accumulating a magnetic steel board on a linear motor given in JP,64-47260,A and forming the iron core of an armature in it, for reducing the cogging force, some kinds of things from which a configuration is different had to be prepared, and how to put also became complicated and had become cost quantity. With still such an armature core of one, the space factor of the coil within a slot was small, and when a big thrust was needed, generation of heat became large.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned problem, this invention according to claim 1 The stator arranged at the aforementioned two back yoke, respectively so that the permanent magnet which counters inside an parallel two back yoke may fix and it may become a unlike pole one by one along the move direction about this permanent magnet, [two or more] While putting in order two or more division cores around which the magnetic steel board was accumulated, it was formed in, and the coil was wound in the move direction and joining together mechanically In a linear motor the needle which has been arranged in the center of the aforementioned stator and was supported possible [movement in the move direction] so that the side of the aforementioned division core might meet the aforementioned permanent magnet -- a shell -- the aforementioned needle It consists of two or more main division cores around which the coil was wound, and a ***** core which the coil was not wound and has been arranged to the ends of the aforementioned main division core. or [that the aforementioned assistant division core is the same as the aforementioned main division core] -- or while carrying out the laminating of the magnetic steel board of a similar configuration and being formed, it is characterized by the thing which keep away from the place near the aforementioned main division core and which it is alike, and it follows and **** of the aforementioned assistant division core is small in order It is characterized by being in any of a cross-joint type, a T character type, and an I character type, and the length and the number of the aforementioned assistant division core are characterized by being set up so that invention according to claim 3 may become sum total $\leq (2 \times \text{very pitch})$ of the length of a ***** core. [invention / according to claim 2] / configuration / of the aforementioned magnetic steel board]

[0005] Moreover, the stator arranged at the aforementioned two back yoke, respectively so that the permanent magnet which counters inside an parallel two back yoke may fix invention according to claim 4 and it may become a unlike pole one by one along the move direction about this permanent magnet, [two or more] While putting in order two or more division cores around which the magnetic steel board was accumulated, it was formed in, and the coil was wound in the move direction and joining together mechanically In a linear motor the needle which has been arranged in the center of the aforementioned stator and was supported possible [movement in the move direction] so that the side of the aforementioned division core might meet the aforementioned permanent magnet -- a shell -- the aforementioned needle Two or more main division cores around which the coil was wound after carrying out the laminating of the cross-joint type magnetic steel board and forming it, It consists of an iron core which the coil was not wound and has been arranged to the ends of the aforementioned main division core, and the configuration of this iron core seen from the side is characterized by carrying out Yamagata by five square shapes. invention according to claim 5 It is characterized by being formed so that it may become the relation of Yamagata, five square shapes, however height-of-thread $\leq (2 \times \text{very pitch})$, and invention according to claim 6 is characterized by the number of the main division core being a multiple of 3. By each above-mentioned means, since the division core of the

ends of a needle is located in a line stair-like to a permanent magnet, the cogging force can be reduced. Thus, since what is necessary is just for what is necessary just to be to change the number of sheets (****) of the magnetic steel board of the same configuration, and to change the number of sheets (****) of the magnetic steel board of few numbers of configurations, when reducing the cogging force using the above-mentioned means, and forming a division core, the width of face which can make the cogging force small can be chosen freely, without increasing a processing man day. Moreover, the cogging force generated very much in a pitch can be erased completely, stopping a processing man day by replacing a magnetic steel board with the division core of the ends of the needle which carried out the laminating, and attaching the iron core which cut aslant and was lacked. [0006]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained based on drawing. Drawing 1 is the drawing of the linear motor of the 1st example of this invention, and the important section cross section which looked at (a) from the top, and (b) are drawings of the horizontal side edge side of a needle. Drawing 4 (a) is A-A' of drawing 1 (b). It is the important section cross section of a field. And this linear motor is considering 8 pole 9 slot as basic composition. In drawing 1, 4 and 5 are back yokes, and two or more permanent magnets 3 have put in order and fixed them so that a magnetic pole may become by turns. The permanent magnet 3 with which, as for the back yoke 5 with which the back yoke 4 which fixed the permanent magnet 3 fixed nothing and the permanent magnet 3 for the left-hand side stator 1, nothing and two stators counter the right-hand side stator 2 is arranged so that it may become a like pole. the magnetic steel board of a cross-joint type [13] -- a laminating -- carrying out -- formation -- it is an assistant cross division core the bottom, and after 12 carries out the laminating of the same magnetic steel board as the ***** division core 13 and forms it, it is the main cross division core which wound the coil 11 The nine main cross division cores 12 and four ***** division cores are being mechanically fixed by the concavo-convex section which **** mutually, and **** of a magnetic steel board is small as the ***** division core 13 separates from the main cross-joint division core 12. It is inserted by the needle up material 14 and the needle lower material 15 up and down, and is mutually fixed to ** with the bolt 16 which penetrates the screw hole 17 prepared in the center of the main cross division core 12 and the ***** division core 13, and the main cross division core 12 and the ***** division core 13 are making the needle 10. While the load which is not illustrated is fixed to the needle up material 14, it is supported by the guide which a needle 10 does not illustrate, the opening between both the horizontal side edge side of the main cross division core 12 and the ***** division core 13 and the permanent magnet 3 of two stators 1 and 2 is kept constant, and a needle 10 can move to a longitudinal direction to stators 1 and 2.

[0007] Drawing 2 is the drawing of the linear motor of the 2nd example of this invention, and the important section cross section which looked at (a) from the top, and (b) are drawings of the horizontal side edge side of a needle. Drawing 4 (b) is A-A' of drawing 2 (b). It is the important section cross section of a field. And this linear motor is also

considering 8 pole 9 slot as basic composition. It is in the method of winding of having transposed to the main division core 12, the main T character type division core 22 which formed the ***** core 13 using the T character type magnetic steel board, and the ** type division core 23 of T characters, and the coil accompanying it that this example differs from the 1st example of the above, and it is the same as the 1st example about others.

Drawing 3 is the drawing of the linear motor of the 3rd example of this invention, and the important section cross section which looked at (a) from the top, and (b) are drawings of the horizontal side edge side of a needle. Drawing 4 (c) is A-A' of drawing 3 (b). It is the important section cross section of a field. And this linear motor is also considering 8 pole 9 slot as basic composition. That this example differs from the above 1st and the 2nd example It transposed to the main division cores 12 and 22 of a needle 10, the main I character type division core 32 which formed the ***** cores 13 and 23 using the I character type magnetic steel board, and the ** type division core 33 of I characters, It is in the method of winding of having arranged the permanent magnet 3 with which two stators counter so that it may become a unlike pole, and the coil further set by the Lord type division core 32 of I characters, and is the same as the 1st and 2nd examples about others.

[0008] Drawing 5 is the drawing of the linear motor of the 4th example of this invention, and the important section cross section which looked at (a) from the top, and (b) are drawings of the horizontal side edge side of a needle. It is in short hiding **** about length in the ***** division core 53 of a needle 10 that this example differs from the 1st example of the above rather than the main cross division core 52, and it is the same as the 1st example about others. The length and the number of the ***** cores 13, 23, 33, and 43 which were prepared before and after the main division cores 12, 22, 32, and 42 in the above four examples are sum total [of the length of a ***** core] $\leq (2 \times \text{very pitch})$. It is set up so that it may become. Drawing 6 is the drawing of the linear motor of the 5th example of this invention, and the important section cross section which looked at (a) from the top, and (b) are drawings of the horizontal side edge side of a needle. That this example differs from the 1st example of the above replaces with the ***** division core 13 of a needle 10, it prepares a notch **** iron core aslant, and is in the point which made the configuration of the side five square shapes which carried out Yamagata. And the place in Yamagata, five square shapes, is height-of-thread $\leq (2 \times \text{very pitch})$. It is formed so that it may become the relation to say. Although some aforementioned examples explained the number of the main division core as 9, it comes out and, for a certain reason, is not limited to 9 that what is necessary is just the multiple of 3. According to each aforementioned example, since the ***** core of the longitudinal direction ends of a needle is located in a line stair-like to a permanent magnet, the cogging force can be reduced. An example 1 or in the case of 3, since what is necessary is just to use the magnetic steel board of the same configuration as the main division core, and to change number of sheets (****), when forming a division core, the cogging force can be made small, without increasing a processing man day. One kind is accepted, it is easy to come out, and the ***** core of a different configuration which is prepared apart from the main

division core in the case of an example 4 can constitute a ***** core only from changing the number of sheets (****), and it can make the cogging force small, without similarly increasing a processing man day recklessly. Thus, it is easy to make it required **** according to the configuration of a division core, arrangement, etc., and it has the flexibility of a design raised, without increasing a man day.

[0009]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the area of the iron core which meets a permanent magnet 3 from the main division core along with the other side near the ends of the longitudinal direction of a needle 10 like to ends according to this invention described above is decreasing, the cogging force of a linear motor becomes small. Moreover, since the cogging force can be made small and **** can be freely set up, without raising cost since what is necessary is just to change the number of sheets (****) of the magnetic steel board of an example 1 or the configuration same about 3 as the division core of the center of a needle when manufacturing the ***** core of the both ends of a needle 10, it has the advantage that a design change is easy. Furthermore, in the example which constituted the iron core of a needle from a division core, the coil space factor within a slot also has the advantage that it is high and generation of heat is suppressed small.

[Translation done.]